

The Goodland Republic.

VOLUME 10.

GOODLAND, KANSAS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1895.

NUMBER 14.

BUY THEIR GOODS IN JAPAN.

San Francisco Merchants Taking Advantage of the Low Price.

Figures Quoted Which Show How Dangerous Oriental Competition Will Prove—Goods Can Be Had for 50 Per Cent Less Money.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 25.—Under the caption, "A Japanese Invasion," the Daily Report publishes a story calculated to startle American manufacturers.

Japan is about to invade the United States with the agents of her factories, whose ability to produce articles of necessity more cheaply than the rest of the world, can no longer be ignored. Japan at last recognizes its power, its ambition has been aroused and it is now inaugurating an irresistible commercial campaign.

This new and aggressive invasion commenced a few weeks ago, when the agent of a powerful manufacturing and commission house, whose headquarters are in Kiohe and Higo, arrived in this country and offered such inducements to San Francisco merchants that they were compelled to place large orders with the new commercial giant.

A canvass of the San Francisco mercantile trade reveals the fact that an unprecedented cut in almost every line of staple goods has been made by the oriental bidder. Buttons by the great gross are delivered duty free at a fraction less than the actual cost per gross of the American article. Bicycles, guaranteed equal to the best high grades, are listed at \$12. Japanese matches are to be laid down at a price which is destined to close every match factory in the United States. Sashes, doors, blinds and all kinds of woodenware can be delivered, duty paid, at 30 to 50 per cent less than the wholesale prices of local manufacturers. Boots, shoes, clothing, watches, hardware, fancy goods and notions are also quoted at a similar reduction.

CAUSED BY THE LOW PRICE OF SILVER.

Gustave Arone, of the Samuel, Samuel & Co., of Yokohama, Japan was recently in Denver, and was interviewed by a News representative in regard to the commercial activity being displayed by Japan. He said: "It was a great mistake, viewed from the standpoint of business, for the United States to demonetize silver. The effect is so ruinous that Japanese businessmen cannot understand how the act of congress could have ever been passed." The lower the market price of the white metal in the United States, the more active the competition of the eastern countries for the commerce of the world. The figures for the first six months of present year show the impulse which has been given to the outgoing trade from Japan by the closing of the mints of the United States to the coinage of silver. The exports from Japan have increased very largely. From the six months from June 30, last, the exports of merchandise has reached the value of \$35,004,446 against \$29,229,404 for the corresponding six months of last year. If silver was at par in the United States, China and Japan would then be almost on an equality with this country in competing for the world's trade; but when silver, at the highest recently quoted, is only 68 cents in London, the difference between that figure and \$1.29 per ounce is 61 cents in the favor of China, India and Japan and against the United States.

Hon. Joseph Sibley, in his great speech delivered in congress against the repeal of the Sherman law, said: "In 1873 India exported only 735,000 bushels of wheat. In 1874 the large shipments of wheat from India commenced. In five years after the demonetization of silver had increased to 11,900,000 bushels; in ten years to 26,000,000 bushels and in fifteen years to 41,000,000 bushels and in 1892 to 50,000,000 bushels. Silver has always been the money of India and a rupee buys a bushel of wheat. We have played all these years into the hands of England against the prosperity of our own American producers.

"Let us look at cotton and if the analogy does not hold true there, also. Cotton mills were established in India in 1863 and for 11 years, down to 1874, they were not able to export a single pound of cotton yarn. But in 1874, one year after the demonetization of silver, they exported 1,000,000 pounds of cotton yarn. The next year 5,000,000 pounds, and in 1889 65,000,000 pounds; in 1891, 165,000,000 pounds. With each decreasing quotation in the price of an ounce of silver there is a corresponding increase of the cotton export from India."

At a meeting of the British and Colonial Chamber of Commerce in London in 1886, Sir Robert N. Fowler, M. P., said: "The effect of the depreciation of silver must finally be the ruin of the wheat and cotton industries of America and the development of India as the chief wheat and cotton exporter of the world."

A Moonshiner's Death.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 20.—A special to the Times says: Reports from Union county, Tenn., says revenue officers captured a still, twenty persons and a thousand gallons of whisky. The still was near a church and a deacon of the church was the leader of the moonshiners.

FIRE FATALITIES.

Panic Among Girls at a Chicago Fire—Fireman Killed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Fire broke out on the fifth floor of the Springer block, Nos. 175 to 181 Canal street, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and at 3:30 o'clock it was beyond control. It is estimated that the loss will be from \$500,000 to \$600,000. The building was occupied by the Charles Emerich Feather Co. The fire spread to the adjoining building, occupied by the Shober & Carverville Lithograph Co., the Banner Waist Co. and other firms. Over 300 girls were employed in this building and they fled in a panic, but all escaped with their lives. On this building and its contents the loss is estimated at from \$350,000 to \$400,000.

ANOTHER PANIC.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The second fire broke out yesterday in the seven story terra cotta Exchange building at Nos. 276 to 278 Market street extending in an "L" to Van Buren street. The first and second floors were occupied by Stein & Beirs, clothing; the third and fourth by Henry Newman, clothing; fifth, Amazon Clothing Co.; sixth, Fallows & Co., collars and cuffs; seventh, Townsend & Gale, clothing and dry goods and the National Thread Co. Each of the firms employed women and as soon as the presence of the fire was made known all were thrown into a state of great excitement. Panic reigned everywhere and before some of the girls could be restrained they had climbed out of the window and jumped. Two girls and a boy leaped from windows and were fatally injured. Later the second and third stories fell, carrying down six firemen, four of whom were killed. The loss on buildings and stock was over \$400,000.

THE ARMENIAN TROUBLES.

Estimates of the Damage Done and the Number of Lives Lost.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 27.—Now that matters seem to be quieting down again here and in the Asiatic provinces, people are beginning to form estimates of the amount of damage done and the number of lives lost during the recent disturbances. Armenians estimate the losses in Anatolia alone at \$50,000,000, and the number of victims at 40,000. Of course, these are Armenian estimates, but there seems good reason for believing that the property destroyed, the number of lives sacrificed and outrages committed are far beyond anything hitherto estimated or described. People continued to pronounce an opinion upon the subject say that with the coming of winter there will be very many more deaths from exposure and famine, and that even relief funds, food and clothing cannot avert much loss of life and great suffering. Famine is threatened in a number of districts and there seems to be no way of preventing it.

AWFUL EXPLOSION.

The Town of Palma Shattered Through a Cartridge Going Off.

BARCELONA, Spain, Nov. 27.—At Palma, capital of the island of Majorca, eighty persons, most of them women, were employed in emptying old cartridges when one of the cartridges exploded in some manner. A large quantity of powder taken out of the cartridges was ignited by the discharge and a tremendous explosion followed, which shattered the masonry of the town walls which were very thick and did much damage to buildings. Thirty-seven women and fourteen men were instantly killed and thirty-five women and five men were seriously injured and of this number twenty have since died.

SANTA FE'S PRESIDENT.

E. P. Risley Chosen for the Position—D. B. Robinson Made the Vice President.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The reorganizing committee of the Atchafalaya, Topoka & Santa Fe railway yesterday elected E. P. Risley, president; D. B. Robinson, vice president, and Aidace F. Walker, chairman of the board of directors. Secretary Herman Kobbe announced the election of Paul Morton, of the Colorado Fuel Co., as third vice president, and said that the second vice president had not yet been named.

An Illinois Bank Looted.

MOLINE, Ill., Nov. 23.—The state bank of Alpha, a village south of here, was entered by robbers last night and robbed of \$4,700.

NEWS NOTES.

The Daily News at Abilene, Kan., has suspended.

Ex-President Dominick Wagner was acquitted at St. Joseph, Mo., of the charge of embezzling funds while pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church.

W. G. Bird, state labor commissioner of Kansas, has begun suit for divorce from his wife in the Wyandotte county district court. He alleges cruelty.

At a meeting of the executive board of the K. of L. at Washington General Master Workman Sovereign was elected fraternal delegate to the National Farmers alliance convention.

The Kansas Equal Suffrage association, in annual session at Eureka, elected the following officers: Mrs. Katie R. Addison, president; Mrs. Bobbitt, vice president; Mrs. L. O. Case, treasurer; Mrs. Laura Gregg, recording, and Ray McIntyre, corresponding secretary.

A boat was found adrift on Red river, near Arthur City, E. T., containing four bodies, all unknown, but papers were found which indicated that one of the men was E. C. Carody. They had evidently been dead several days, and circumstances pointed to robbery as the motive for the murder.

From the annual report of the interstate commerce commission it is learned that 650 railroads of the country, representing 104,329 miles, earned a total of \$1,003,003,853 last year, of which \$899,463,799 were from passengers, \$993,023,988 from freight and \$94,517,065 from other operations. The operating expenses were \$677,077,435, leaving net earnings \$325,926,418, as compared with net earnings of \$350,127,670 for the same year in 1894.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENTS.

Report of the Several Departments Submitted to the Public.

Postmaster-General Wilson Has Some Recommendations as to Second-Class Matter—Facts About the Railway Mail Service—Venation Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Postmaster-General Wilson has made his first annual report to the president. The receipts of the post office department for the year ended June 30 were \$76,171,000 and the expenditures \$88,794,172. Mr. Wilson estimates the revenue for the year ending June 30, 1896, at \$89,793,130 and the expenditures at \$94,817,900. The postmaster-general refers to the growth of the free delivery service, and says: "I believe it is good policy for congress and for this department to foster the extension of this service by judicious appropriations and judicious administration."

Concerning the abuses of second-class mail matter, Mr. Wilson says: "I can add little to the reasons given by Postmaster-General Bissell and Postmaster-General Wanamaker for amendments to the law as to second-class matter, imperatively needed to save the postal service from the enormous abuses and consequent enormous loss of revenue, which no regulation of the department or watchfulness of its officials can guard against. I respectfully and earnestly recommend to congress a careful scrutiny into this abuse and such remedial legislation as shall be deemed necessary and effective for its correction."

Upon another feature of the second-class matter the postmaster-general says: "The volume of second-class matter passing through the mails increases rapidly, and has reached such proportions as to seriously retard the distributions of mails in the larger post offices and railroad post offices. The department, through its local representatives, has repeatedly urged publishers to separate their publications by states and routes where the quantity for any one state or territory is sufficient to justify it, before sending them to the mailing offices, and has endeavored to show them that their own interests would be subserved thereby."

Railway Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The report of James White, superintendent of the railway mail service, shows that during the year 407 accidents occurred, in which seven clerks were killed and 178 injured while on duty, an increase over last year of 137 accidents and twenty-seven clerks killed and injured. It is shown that the service is becoming more and more efficient each year. Of the 10,377,875,000 pieces distributed and redistributed, but 1,106,893 errors occurred, being one error for each 8,935 pieces handled correctly, as compared with one for each 2,834 pieces in 1890, one for each 5,564 in 1892, and one for each 7,831 pieces in 1894. The patrons of the department deposited in the mails during the year 10,907,151 pieces which were not addressed to any post office, or so insufficiently addressed as to render their delivery impossible until information as to the intention of the senders was secured, and of these 4,344,840 could not be forwarded to the addresses because the intention of the senders could not be ascertained.

Pensioners.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Judge Reynolds, assistant secretary of the interior, in his annual report recommends legislation which will define with more certainty the pensionable right of minor children under the act of June 27, 1890, in those cases where the soldier dies leaving no widow surviving the construction of the act on this point now resting in much doubt and the title of such children being sustained only by implication. The suggestion made a year ago for a more uniform rule for proof of marriage in pension cases is renewed.

Stress is again laid upon the recommendation of the previous year for legislation which will secure for their maintenance to the wives and children of pensioners who unlawfully abandoned those dependent upon them a portion of the bounty paid such pensioner, and also for legislation which will remedy the evils arising from the manner of making the quarterly payments by checks direct to the agencies to certain weak and incompetent persons, who on such occasions are subject to schemes of the disolute and induced to squander their pension money. During the year the assistant secretary has brought practically up to date the work of his office in reviewing pension cases appealed from the decision of the commissioner of pensions.

MUST PAY OR WALK.

Under the New Agreement Many Kansas Passes Will Be Cut Off.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 24.—A good many Kansas gentlemen who have been riding on railroad passes for several years will after January 1 put up the cash or walk. Under the new agreement of the Kansas authorities no passes will be given to state officers who collect mileage fees in the discharge of their official duties. This applies to members of state boards. Sheriffs will have passes as heretofore. Clerks of district courts will also have passes next year.

Reception to Debs.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Engene V. Debs spoke in Central Music hall last night to an audience that taxed the seating and standing capacity of the hall. Most of the leading labor organizations were represented, and the reception accorded to the leader of the American Railway union was enthusiastic in the extreme. Eight car loads of Debs' friends went down to Woodstock to greet him on his release from jail, and several thousand men were at the station of the Northwestern road when the train bearing Debs and his friends arrived at 7:30 o'clock.

TO AID THE WEST.

Eighth Annual Convention of the Trans-Mississippi Congress Opens at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 26.—When the eighth annual convention of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress began at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, at Creighton hall, with President George Q. Cannon, of Salt Lake, in the chair, 300 delegates, many of them notable men, were present. After prayer by Rev. Frank Crane, L. W. Carpenter, of Omaha; Mayor Beula and Gov. Silas A. Holcomb welcomed the delegates. Ex-Gov. Prince, of New Mexico, responded. From 8 to 7:30 a public reception was tendered the delegates at the city hall.

SILVER AN ISSUE.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 27.—Strenuous efforts are being made by the more conservative delegates to the Trans-Mississippi congress to prevent the silver coinage question from overshadowing all others in the congress, but it has been pushed into prominence already, and there is every probability that it will become the subject of a heated and extended debate. In the course of his speech yesterday afternoon, ex-Gov. L. Bradford Prince, of New Mexico, spoke eloquently of the diversity of the country which extended from the level prairies to the foothills of the mountains, filled with their vast mineral wealth. He asked his audience to think of the gold miner of Colorado, who had been made prosperous by an act of congress, and then of the poor silver miner whose prosperity had been taken away from him by the same act. Later he introduced a few silver coinage resolutions.

Yesterday morning R. W. Richardson, of Omaha, introduced a declaration diametrically opposed to the free silver resolution previously offered by Gov. Prince.

A resolution by M. V. W. Hullman, of Missouri, called on congress to re-evaluate the reciprocity clause of the McKinley bill, which was nullified by the Gorman bill.

When the election of officers was reached Hon. W. J. Bryan was chosen to preside.

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

A Severe Storm Passes Over a Large Portion of the West.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 26.—Yesterday was probably the coldest day Kansas City has seen in ten years. It was cold, damp, gloomy overhead and slippery and almsy under foot. It was raining part of the time and snowing a great deal more of the time. It was a day of discomfort, a day of misery, a day of accidents. The sleet and rain of Sunday night congealed and froze as fast as it fell, and yesterday morning the streets and sidewalks were slippery as glass. A thin coating of snow made driving and walking all the more hazardous, and every little while men, women, children and horses tumbled and floundered about the sidewalks and streets. During the forty-eight hours beginning Saturday at midnight the worst storm of the season passed from the Gulf of California across the continent on nearly a direct line through El Paso, Tex., till it came to the Mississippi river. After striking the Mississippi valley it followed northward to the great lakes, spending its force in Canada. Last night it reached Cairo and St. Louis by 8 o'clock. At the former place over 14 inches of rain had fallen by that time, freezing as it fell. The storm as it passed northward greatly increased in force.

MET ON THE CURVE.

Collision on the Santa Fe in New Mexico—Several Persons Fatally Injured.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 27.—General Manager Frey, of the Santa Fe, received word last night of a head-on collision that occurred just east of Shoemaker, N. M., between the east-bound Chicago limited and a freight train. The trains met on a sharp curve. Both engines were destroyed. The mail car was thrown on top of an engine, and the baggage car and one chair car are upended on the river. About twelve passengers were more or less seriously injured. Engineer Bourne of the flyer and the postal clerk are missing. The injured passengers were taken to a Las Vegas hospital and wrecking crews started from Raton and Las Vegas to clear the way and repair about 600 feet of track which was torn up. The accident happened about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Shoemaker is about the third station east of Las Vegas. Two persons were killed and two injured so that they may die and seventeen others received injuries more or less serious.

Postal Clerk H. G. Russell was instantly killed and Postal Clerk F. D. Pitney died shortly after the accident from his injuries. Benton Cunningham, newsboy, will die. His home is at Seelye, Cowley county, Kan. Freight Conductor J. M. Robb was badly injured and scalded; will probably die.

WILL STAY IN KANSAS.

Gov. Morrell Declines to Give Up Abductor Chisholm to Missouri.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 27.—Gov. Morrell has refused the requisition from the governor of Missouri for Fred Chisholm, the negro charged with having abducted a young white girl in Benton county, Mo. The refusal was based on the irregularity of the papers, there being nothing to show that the person before whom the original complaint was filed was a magistrate or that the committing officer. There was some excitement among the negroes who had come from Lawrence to prevent Chisholm's extradition, it being claimed that it was the purpose of the people of Benton county to lynch him.

A Steamship Explodes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—One man was instantly killed, one fatally injured and several others hurt by the explosion of a steamship in the engine room of Hammerstein's new theater and music hall this morning. Seven other men were slightly injured by the escaping steam. The damage to the building is small.

COINAGE OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

The Director of the Mint Submits His Annual Report.

Value of Gold and Silver Deposited During the Fiscal Year—Coinage for the Same Period—The Product of Gold and Silver.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The director of the mint has submitted his report to the secretary of the treasury. The value of the gold deposited at the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year was \$7,483,082, of which \$63,161,907 were original deposits and \$22,221,022 were redeposits. The classification of the original deposits of gold was: Domestic bullion, \$44,371,949; worn, uncurrent and mutilated gold coins, \$188,258; foreign bullion and coin, \$10,367,040; gold plate, jewelry, etc., \$3,213,892.

The value of the silver deposited during the fiscal year was \$15,714,363, of which \$13,234,790 were original deposits and \$2,479,573 redeposits. The value of the deposits of domestic silver bullion at the mints during the fiscal year was \$8,804,863, and worn and mutilated domestic coins, at silver dollar value, \$8,896,353; foreign bullion and coin, \$1,789,923; old plate, jewelry, etc., \$750,001.

The coinage by the mints during the year was, gold, \$43,933,476; silver dollars, \$3,956,011; subsidiary silver coins, \$5,113,469; minor coins, \$712,894; a total coinage of \$53,715,849.

In addition to the coinage executed by the mints during the year, gold bars were manufactured of the value of \$43,153,370 and silver bars of the value of \$10,341,545.

The total earnings of the mints and assay offices during the year was \$2,088,372, and the total expenditures \$1,185,435, showing the net earnings from all sources to have been \$902,936. The value of the gold and silver estimated to have been used in the industrial arts during the calendar year of 1894 was approximated at \$21,541,652, of which \$10,658,604 was gold and \$10,883,048 was silver. The estimated metallic stock in the United States on July 1, 1895, was, gold, \$630,229,825; silver, \$625,853,940; a total of \$1,256,083,765.

The estimated product of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1894 was, gold, \$50,500,000; silver, 49,500,000 fine ounces of the commercial value of \$31,422,000 and the coinage value of \$44,000,000. The estimated production of the world for the calendar year was, gold, \$180,000,000; silver, coinage value, \$216,892,200—commercial value, \$108,722,900.

The director says that the result of the currency legislation of the United States for over 100 years has been such as to leave an incoherent monetary system as inconsistent, illogical and expensive as can well be imagined, that inspires little confidence at home and is not conducive to our credit abroad, and its reform is one of the most important and urgent political and financial questions of the hour.

He says that on January 1, 1879, the date of the resumption of specie payment, the only currency, except coin certificates, required to be redeemed in gold coin, was the \$346,681,016 legal tender notes then outstanding, which the then secretary of the treasury was of the opinion that a gold reserve of \$100,000,000 would be sufficient to maintain, but the paper currency redeemable on presentation has been increased to the extent of \$155,030,000, issued in payment for the silver bullion purchased under act of July 14, 1890. Besides these, there were outstanding November 1, 1893, \$335,459,236 in silver certificates and as the act of July 14, 1890, declared it "to be the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals at parity with each other," there was now a total of \$691,239,532 resting on the basis of the gold reserve of \$100,000,000.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

Large Mass Meeting in New York Over Which Charles A. Dana Presided.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Cooper union was crowded with a large and enthusiastic audience last night of sympathizers with the Cuban insurgents. The stage was decorated with flags of various South American republics and the stars and stripes. In the center of the stage was a marble bust of Jose Marti, the dead Cuban patriot, surrounded by potted plants and palm leaves. The mass meeting was similar to the meetings recently held in Chicago, Boston and Washington. Charles A. Dana presided and made the opening address, eulogizing the late Jose Marti and expressing strong sympathy with the Cuban cause. Dr. Winters, who acted as secretary of the meeting, read letters of regret from prominent men, all the letters expressing sympathy with the cause of Cuba. Congressman William Sulzer was the orator of the evening. When Mr. Sulzer finished speaking, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the Cuban people in their struggle for freedom and independence, and we call on the congress and the president of these United States and request them to grant belligerent rights to the Cuban republic.

"Habitual Criminal" Act.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Chief Justice Fuller has handed down the opinion in the case of Frank Moore vs. the state of Missouri, which involved the constitutionality of the "habitual criminal" act. The court holds that the supreme court has no jurisdiction, and leaves the matter to the state of Missouri. This leaves the act constitutional and settles the question, over which a dispute has been raging since the passage of the law by the Missouri legislature.

Kansas Day at Chicago.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 27.—Mayor Swift, of Chicago, has consented to preside at the great Kansas meeting in that city, December 2. Miss Celesta Nellis, a famous young Kansas pianist, will have a place upon the programme. The Coyote club, of Lacued, will have charge of the vocal music. Gov. Morrell will deliver the opening address. Followed in turn by John J. Ingalls and J. E. Dunlap.

THE STORM'S DAMAGE.

At Chicago and Elsewhere the Property Loss Is Great—Many Men Made Idle.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Yesterday morning Chicago cut off from all telegraphic communication with the outside world and with very uncertain and inadequate means of transportation, not only to other cities, but to its own suburbs. The steam railroads were blocked with drifts of snow, while the cable lines made little headway against the frozen slush and trolley wires of the electric roads in tangled masses in the streets, shutting off the motive power of the cars and menacing the lives of men and horses. There had not been such a demoralization of telegraph and intramural traffic since 1888. At midnight both telegraph companies admitted that they were absolutely cut off from every point on their respective systems, with a few alarm wires burning out the switchboard at the headquarters of the fire department and cutting off all communication with engine houses throughout the city. By daylight yesterday there was literally not an electric wire of any kind in working condition throughout the city. Many vessels and barges laden with coal were also driven ashore.

FACTORIES DAMAGED IN INDIANA.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 27.—Specials from Indiana report the storm as follows: At Elwood the casting hall of the glass factory was demolished over the heads of 400 workmen. Only two were injured. The McCoy lamp chimney factory was lifted from its foundation. Much minor damage was done. Loss estimated, \$100,000. Seven hundred men temporarily out of work. At Franklin the new Clyde window glass factory was unroofed; business blocks were damaged and the Indianapolis gas pumping stations were destroyed. Loss, \$30,000. Three hundred men rendered idle. At Alexandria the plate glass works were badly wrecked and two large shops of the Union steel plate plant were demolished. Loss not stated. At Birdseye, Ind., many roofs were blown off by the storm, and at Franklin, Ind., the wind wrecked the new city hall; loss, \$15,000.

A COAL FLEET WRECKED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 27.—No loss of life has been reported as a result of Monday night's gale, but much damage was done along the Ohio river to towns in Kentucky and Indiana. In Louisville several residences were unroofed, chimneys were leveled and awnings and signs demolished, but across the river the damage was more severe. At Jeffersonville many barns were wrecked, and along front street residences were unroofed and windows blown in. At Arctic Springs Capt. Hoffman's coal fleet was wrecked and two of his doddlers sunk. Three shanty boats at Port Fulton were sunk, and Capt. Duffy's coal fleet was torn from its moorings and twenty-five empty coal boats lost.

A LION AND DEERIES BLOWN DOWN.

BOWLING GREEN, O., Nov. 27.—The Standard Oil Co. report over 1,000 derricks blown down in this field by Monday night's storm and state its loss will reach \$150,000. The loss to private operators is enormous. Wires are down everywhere. The village of Cygnet in this county was almost entirely blown away.

From all over the country more or less damage is reported, the storm playing havoc, especially with the telegraph wires.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF KANSAS.

Complete Returns on Chief Justice and Judicial and Senatorial Districts.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 26.—The executive council yesterday completed the official count of the vote of the state election. The total vote on chief justice was 167,470, of which Martin received 124,572; Holliday, 42,888; scattering, 810.

The vote in the judicial districts stood as follows: Sixth district—Simons, R., 6,914; Dillard, P., D., 4,491. Seventh district—Stillwell, R., 6,599; scattering, 20. Eighth district—Moore, R., 5,313; Mahan, P., 4,907. Ninth district—Martin, P., 5,779; Whitlaw, P., 5,187. Eleventh district—Dale, P., 4,121; Hutton, R., 3,388. Twelfth district—Alden, R., 4,182; King, P., 2,601. Court of common pleas, Wyandotte county—Holt, R., 3,534; Henderson, P., 4,716; Jenkins, L., 1,266.

In the senatorial districts in which elections were held the vote stood: Leavenworth county—Hurst, Ind. Rep., 3,361; Jamison, R., 2,545; Gallagher, D., 644. Douglas and Jefferson counties—Bowersock, R., 4,021; Tuttle, P., 245; Webster, D., 83. Sedgewick county—Gordon, R., 3,830; Campbell, P., 3,492. Butler county—Richardson, R., 3,150; Joseph, P., 1,983.

EDITORS ELECT OFFICERS.

Meeting at St. Joseph of the Northwest Missouri Press Association.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 25.—The last session of the Northwest Missouri Press association took place Saturday afternoon when officers of the association were elected for the ensuing year. The officers elected are: President, C. E. Reed, Albany Advocate; first vice president, T. T. Wilson, Tarkio Avalanche; second vice president, W. M. Denlow, Spickardville Gazette; third vice president, James E. Lincoln, Liberty Herald; recording secretary, W. J. Clark, Hamilton Hamiltonian; corresponding secretary, L. C. Goodwin, Christian Advance; treasurer, Miss Mary Parsons, Union Star Comet. The Tarkio Avalanche was awarded the premium for the best printed paper and the Hamiltonian, of Hamilton, took the premium for the best job work. The Advocate, of Albany, took second premium on both. The premiums were offered by the Inland type foundry, of St. Louis.

Pension Agent Glick Indicted.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 27.—Pension Agent Glick's refusal to take from the post office vouchers, on which postage was not wholly prepaid, has called out a letter from United States Pension Commissioner Lochren. Mr. Lochren thinks Mr. Glick's stand is a good one, and has ordered every pension agent to take the same position.